World Alliance News Letter

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PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Towards Reconciliation in the Pacific

The danger of a collision between Japan and the United States has grown greatly during the past few months. As the "battle of the Atlantic" becomes intensified, the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities in South Asia increases. Ten years of almost constant aggression have brought Japan down to the rich crossroads of empire, still dissatisfied and desperate. Ten years of economic aid, primarily from the United States, have prevented Japan from becoming too exhausted for further war. These two basic facts—aggression and aid to aggression—underlie the current crisis in the Far East.

There are other causes, to be sure, but these two facts are hard and inescapable. The Japanese military machine has killed or wounded perhaps five million Chinese, rendered some fifty million homeless, and destroyed the livelihood of millions more. It has lowered the low living standards of the Japanese people and foisted a military dictatorship upon them. The United States has been and remains the economic backbone of Japan's war effort. This country has sold Japan the bulk of her necessary war imports—scrap iron, oil, copper, machine tools, etc. This country has supplied Japan with the largest amount of foreign exchange through the purchase of silk, toys, etc. The reasons for and rationalizations of these two policies may increase our understanding of them but cannot decrease their own central importance: the two policies have been and are the chief sources of war and major obstacles to international reconciliation in the Pacific.

The approaching visit of prominent Japanese Christians to consult with American church leaders is one of the welcome signs that religious groups are aware of the gravity of the situation and of the need for reconciliation. If such leaders and the groups they represent can meet in a spirit of repentance for basic national and ecclesiastical sins, and with an earnest resolve to oppose further aggression and further aid to aggression, they may be able to set foot on the long road to a just and therefore durable peace. Reconciliation between Japan and the United States involves the reconciliation of both countries with China.

Balkan Independence

The Nazi attack on Yugoslavia and Greece within ten days of the Serb revolt is more than the beginning of a spring offensive. It is an attempt to close as quickly as possible the Pandora's box of dangerous ideas released in Europe by Yugoslav defiance. A small people has been loyal to its national freedom in the face of overwhelming might. The impact of that loyalty upon the peoples of Europe is a grave menace to all fascist plans of conquest. Nazi troops may overrun most of Yugoslavia, but their ability to counteract this weapon of popular convictions by brute force is much more doubtful.

The churches of Yugoslavia have played an important role in the creation of this loyalty to national freedom. The bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church, led by the Patriarch, Dr. Gavrilo Dozitch, warned the government against joining the Axis and supported the subsequent "veto" of the pact. The close ties between church and people in the present crisis are in keeping with the traditional church support for Yugoslav aspirations of independence. The religious leaders are not motivated by narrow nationalistic ideals, however. These same men have pioneered in significant efforts at international reconciliation in the Balkans. Bishop Iriney of Novi Sad is international president of the World Alliance, and His Grace the Patriarch is an honorary vice-president.

Yugoslavia and Greece may be subdued physically by superior force, despite the sympathy and aid of other freedom-loving countries. But the national loyalty and courage exemplified in their resistance to aggression may well prove to be unconquerable.

Report From England

Rev. Edgar H. S. Chandler, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has returned from a ten weeks' mission to England as representative of the General Council of the Congregational Churches, the World Alliance and other organizations. The first report, given in New York on April 3, portrayed the increased activity of British churches:

> The churches are carrying on their work with amazing vitality and adaptability. Bombed churches are continuing services in other buildings, often in conjunction with other churches of their own or other denominations. New experiments in cooperation are being undertaken. Ministers in bombed areas are carrying on, staying at their posts as long as an opportunity to serve remains. Many churches have become centers for air-raid protection or are being used as temporary homes for bombed-out families and as distribution centers for food and clothing. Services of every kind among the troops, for the homeless, with evacuated children and in

the air-raid shelters are being rendered with imagination and devotion. In spite of the damaging of over 1,200 churches in London alone and the great changes in their constituencies due to war conditions, the spiritual level of the church, and of the community as a whole, has been deepened and increased. One evidence of this is the lack of malicious hatred, of craven fear. The problems occasioned by the war have also given rise to many opportunities for the expression of brotherhood and friendliness among all the people.

Mr. Chandler also emphasized the importance of the local meetings sponsored by Roman Catholic, Anglican and Free Church leaders to consider the problems of international reconstruction:

> While I was in Brighton the fourth of a series of six meetings, with an average attendance of 2,000, was being held. In Brighton, a semi-evacuated city on the coast, 2,000 people gathered, planning to think about how to build a more Christian Britain and world. They were led by members of the government, by representatives of all the denominations. There is growing up in the total constituency an intelligent concern about that post-war world. They are planning to duplicate what is happening in Brighton in all the major cities all over the country.

At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Chandler emphasized the responsibilities of Christians in America:

> We should bring to bear not only our physical resources to help those who are after all our brethren in Christ, but also every spiritual and intellectual resource; we should give ourselves to thinking and planning and working in terms of a post-war world which will be nearer to the Kingdom of God.

Coordination of Relief

Two steps have been taken during the past months to coordinate relief efforts. At the suggestion of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the President appointed on March 13 a committee composed of former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, Charles P. Taft, and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation. The committee is to seek a balance between foreign relief and welfare activities connected with national defense. Secretary Hull stated in his letter to the President:

> In the field of foreign relief, many agencies are now raising funds without full knowledge of the relief resources already at hand, the needs which actually require relief or the shipping available for the transportation of relief materials. American aid is being extended to Great Britain, China, Greece, Finland, Spain and many other countries affected by the conflict, by the American Red Cross and through other organizations. While the need for greater coordination exists with regard to all of these undertakings, it is particularly apparent in British relief, where the problem of obtaining shipping space for the transportation of relief materials is already serious and requires discriminating knowledge as to the needs existing and as to the most effective methods of meeting them.

Another step towards coordination of relief activities was announced on April 1. Five organizations aiding European anti-fascists have joined in a unified campaign for $100,000. The groups are the American Friends of German Freedom, the Emergency Rescue Committee, the International Relief Association, the New World Resettlement Fund and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.

According to a State Department release in March, over 300 organizations reported on contributions for relief in belligerent countries between the outbreak of the war and February 1941. During this period, roughly $20,700,000 was spent for relief or sent as contributions in kind; $5,650,000 was on hand; and $2,250,000 was the cost of administration and publicity. The total relief made available by and through the American Red Cross up to March 1941 is nearly $23,000,000 in funds and chapter-produced supplies. Over one-third of this amount is from the $50,000,000 government appropriation for foreign war relief.

British War Aims

The speech of the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, on March 25 is the fullest statement by a Cabinet member on British war aims since the outbreak of the war. On April 3 a Liberal member of Parliament, Geoffrey Mander, presented for discussion an eight-point statement of war aims based on the Ambassador's speech. The eight points are as follows:

1. Cooperation between nations for mutual economic welfare and, if necessary, for mutual defense.
2. Establishment of an international order recognizing a "change in relations between states."
3. Willingness to join with any state which seeks world peace and prosperity by observing engagements and insuring individual liberty within its frontiers.
4. Exploration of the utilization of the British Empire as a "bridge to greater world unity."
5. Treatment of the world as a unitary whole in handling common problems.
6. Promotion of common interests by the greatest possible interchange of goods.
7. Maintenance of sufficient post-war armed strength to insure the peace.
8. Refusal to negotiate peace with Adolf Hitler, and a pledge against territorial claims.

Dr. Finis S. Idleman

The following resolution has been adopted by the World Alliance Executive Committee:

> In the death of the Rev. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, pastor of the Central Church of the Disciples of Christ in New York, on March 22, the World Alliance has lost a very great friend. For many years Dr. Idleman had been a member of our Executive Committee and represented the World Alliance on the Committee on Interchange. He was a devoted

champion of every cause that had for its objective not only international friendship but closer union within the Christian Church. He had but recently completed a biography of his great friend Dr. Peter Ainslie, who was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Church Peace Union. He characterized Dr. Ainslie as an "Ambassador of Goodwill," and the phrase is no less applicable to Dr. Idleman himself. He was a gracious, winsome person whom to know was to love, and his long ministry in New York City was distinguished by a rare understanding of people and sympathy for all good causes.

The World Alliance Executive Committee places on record its deep sorrow at the passing of Dr. Idleman and conveys its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Idleman and all the members of his family in their bereavement.

Religious Ambassadors

Dean Lynn Harold Hough of Drew Theological Seminary and the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, will shortly leave on visits of goodwill to the churches of distant lands.

Dean Hough has accepted the invitation to deliver the Cato Lectures at the Triennial Conference of the Methodist Church of Australia, which will be held in Brisbane at the end of May. This series of lectures has come to be regarded as one of the most significant religious events in Australia, and Dean Hough is the first American to be selected to deliver them.

Dr. Bonnell has been invited by the Moderator of the Church of Scotland to make a goodwill tour of the churches there and to address the annual assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Bonnell, going from a church of great Anglo-Saxon tradition, is an ideal choice for such a visit.

Both of these clergymen are members of the World Alliance Committee on Interchange and have been closely identified with the work for many years. They will carry with them letters of introduction from the leading religious organizations of the United States. The presentation of the international Christian witness at this time is highly important.

Conference on World Organization

The National Peace Conference held a full day conference on World Organization in New York on Monday, March 17, attended by over 145 peace leaders. The program stressed the need of world organization and the special opportunities and responsibilities of the United States. Various plans were discussed, as well as the best immediate steps towards the realization of the fundamental ideal. A resolution urging the President to set up a commission of public officials and private citizens to coordinate the study of America's role in the post-war world was adopted by the conference and sent to delegates for individual signature.

Among those who took part were Alfred Bingham, William P. Maddox, Clarence K. Streit, L. Brocher Dolivet, Clyde Eagleton and John Foster Dulles. The closing function was a dinner at which Adolph A. Berle, Under-secretary of State, discussed "The Problems of the United States in an Internationally Constituted World."

This conference is one of the many signs of a rapidly awakening consciousness of American responsibility in this field.

The Costs of Total War

Only a few of the costs of war can be calculated in terms of figures. Only a few of these calculable costs for the present world war can be gleaned from the published reports. We learn, for example, that 220,000 French soldiers were killed and wounded in the battle of France, but how many civilian deaths are being caused by undernourishment is unknown. We estimate that perhaps a tenth (over seven million tons) of the world's merchant fleets have been sunk, but the destruction of property by air-raids is uncharted. The German government is estimated to be spending at the rate of 72 billion marks (very roughly 28 billion dollars) a year, or 72 per cent of the national income; Britain spent about 15½ billion dollars during the past year to April 1; the United States is spending perhaps 17½ billion dollars this fiscal year to July 1. But these figures do not reveal the real economic costs in terms of future debts and depressions.

The greatest costs of modern war cannot be reckoned even in part. Some of these real but intangible costs were described on March 20 by Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. In reporting on the Foundation's work abroad, he pointed out the devastating effects of the war on university life. He said:

> In the shadows that are deepening over Europe the lights of learning are fading one by one. The conception of knowledge as an international responsibility has vanished. The free flow of ideas across boundary lines between laboratories and universities has dried up. Everywhere the exigencies of war have erased the possibility of intellectual and cultural life as that term was understood a few years ago.
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> Over all the continental universities hangs the pall of uncertainty and fear. The contact with contemporary life has been abruptly broken. Even when fundamental research is being continued, publication has largely been abandoned or postponed. In the social sciences such research as is carried on is confined to innocuous projects which have no relevancy to the present scene. Even neutral countries are under pressure to permit a totalitarian interpretation in the teaching of such subjects as economics, political science and sociology.

A Just and Lasting Peace for Asia

Religious groups in America are deeply concerned over the war in Asia because of many facts. The missionary enterprise of decades is gravely imperiled. The needs of suffering human beings are unprecedentedly great. The security and prosperity of America is menaced. The independence and culture of half of humanity is at stake. The peace of the whole world is inextricably involved. If this concern is to be meaningful and fertile, however, it must be organically geared to a concrete program for the establishment of peace, justice and security in the Far East.

Forty-five months of war have produced a temporary, unstable deadlock in China. Owen Lattimore, writing in the April issue of *Foreign Affairs,* points out that while the Japanese army has penetrated and partly occupied ten Chinese provinces containing about half of the population, much of the fertile land and the four greatest industrial centers, the Japanese have failed to capture any of the three strategic keys of China: "the province of Shansi, the crossing of the Yellow River at T'ungkuan, and the Han River valley" (running south from Shensi Province to the Yangtze River). Japan cannot win or even consolidate her present control; China lacks the equipment for victory.

This military deadlock means mounting costs for both China and Japan, in terms of slaughter and suffering, in terms of lower living standards and economic strain. In the economic field, for example, Japan spent an estimated $3,680,000,000 on the "China incident" by the end of 1940. The budget recently adopted, the bulk of which is for the war, amounts to roughly three billion dollars. These are colossal burdens upon as poor a country as Japan. In China too the economic strain is grave. Chiang Kai-shek said at the end of March: "The economic difficulties are now 70 per cent and the military difficulties 30 per cent of the war problem now facing the nation."

The military deadlock in China, moreover, combined with its economic and social consequences, helps to explain Japan's desperate maneuvers in South Asia. As the current *Fortune* puts it, Japan is rebounding "from the stubborn bulk of China into the orbit of British, Dutch and U. S. power." This situation, in which an incident might greatly spread the war, calls for far-sighted policy.

American Policy

The American government and people have pursued two different and contradictory policies. Throughout the course of Japan's invasion of China, there has been official and unofficial opposition to Japanese aggression. The government, supported by an overwhelming majority of the American public, has issued a long series of protests at Japanese acts, has refused to recognize her conquests, has abrogated the trade treaty with Japan and has used its diplomatic influence in China's behalf.

America's economic policy, on the other hand, has overwhelmingly supported the Japanese war effort both through the sale of essential war supplies and through the purchase of Japanese goods. During the past four years the United States has sold $987,000,000 worth of goods to Japan and bought $651,000,000 worth. These figures compare with $218,000,000 in exports to China and $300,000,000 in imports. Since last July a number of exports to Japan have been curtailed through moral embargos and licensing provisions. The figures for the first two months of 1941 show exports worth $22,700,000 to Japan and $12,600,000 to China (including occupied China), and imports totaling $18,500,000 from Japan and $12,900,000 from China.

Whether America's contradictory foreign policy is due mainly to the irresoluteness of government, the irresponsibility of certain business groups or the apathy of ordinary citizens is less important immediately than the fact that a more consistent and far-sighted policy is needed to deal with the mounting tensions of the Pacific.

Peace Objectives

One of the best discussions of peace aims for Asia has been written by Nathaniel Peffer in the authoritative I.P.R. Enquiry Series, *Prerequisites to Peace in Asia* (Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York. $1.00). It should be required reading for religious groups concerned with problems of Asia. Even though summary does not do them justice, the main conditions set forth by Mr. Peffer may be outlined as follows:

1. Japan must withdraw her troops from all of China, including Manchuria, and accept Chinese independence. Attempts to dominate China can only lead to further struggles for empire.

2. The other great powers must abandon their special privileges in China, so that she is no longer a prize of conquest, a stake in power politics.

3. The great powers must not allow China to become so exhausted as to be helpless. Enough material aid must be given to make China independent and to prevent any power from being in a position to dictate to China.

4. The great powers, including Japan, must agree to a "Monroe Doctrine" for East Asia. The independence of Asiatic countries, including colonies, must be recognized in order to strengthen the sense of security, particularly of Japan.

5. The great powers and China must provide Japan with larger opportunities for peaceful trade. Tariff barriers in the colonies must be relaxed, to strengthen Japanese economy.

6. Japan must achieve a redistribution of income, to enlarge her domestic markets and to strengthen the base of her economic life.

7. The great powers must help China to achieve industrialization, through loans of money and of technicians. Industrialization is essential if China is to be able to defend herself and to raise the people's standard of living.

8. China must develop and maintain national unity to preserve her independence. Unity requires agrarian reforms and increased social control of economic and political life.

These questions need analysis by religious groups: What objectives in Asia meet both the needs of the situation and the standards of religious ideals? What do these aims mean in terms of American policy? What can members of the local church do to support such a policy?

Religious Work for Army Camps

The following bulletin of the Christian Commission for Camp Communities helps to clarify the relations of organizations working with men in military service.

The inter-acting relationships between the various agencies and organizations concerned with the religious, moral, social and recreational life of the men in training camps and naval stations fall into the following pattern:

1. The Federal Government, through **the Army and Navy,** is responsible for the programs of religion and recreation within the camps and stations. Chaplains are appointed under a Chief of Chaplains in both army and navy, to conduct services of worship, care for the spiritual welfare of the men, engage in constructive personnel work of a distinctly pastoral sort, and cooperate with the Commanding Officer and his Staff and the Morale Officer and his Staff in creating and maintaining a good spirit within the camps. The morale officers are in charge of all recreational activities inside the camps and stations.

2. The Federal Government, through **the National Defense Council,** of which Charles P. Taft is Coordinator, is taking the lead in helping communities to meet new demands made upon them by the concentration of large numbers of persons from outside, both in the training camps and stations and in the defense industries. Many communities will be unable to meet these demands without help from the government. "The Communities Facilities Bill," calling for an appropriation of $150,000,000, is now before Congress and will probably be passed. About $10,000,000 of this total sum will be spent for the building or renting of structures in the communities outside the camps to be used as centers for social and recreational life.

3. **The United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc.,** including six national religious and welfare organizations, namely the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, the National Travelers Aid Association, and the Salvation Army, has been established. It will carry out a program of service in the camp and naval station communities on the basis of private gifts. A campaign for $10,000,000 will soon be started. The U.S.O. will work closely with the National Defense Council, and will use buildings provided by them for a nominal rental. It is expected that some 350 such buildings will be available. These will be centers for every sort of social and recreational life for the men when they come to town and may also be used for religious services.

4. **The Christian Commission for Camp Communities** has been set up under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. Dwight Bradley is Acting Director, with offices at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York. This is a special agency to coordinate the work of the Protestant churches in all the communities near or adjacent to camps and naval stations on an interdenominational basis. It will closely collaborate with the U.S.O. and all local agencies concerned with the welfare of soldiers and sailors outside of camps and stations. It will also cooperate with the program of the chaplains and morale officers inside the camps. It will seek also to stimulate the interest of all Protestant churches throughout the country in the spiritual welfare of the men in camps and stations, and will act as a clearing house for information as to what is already being done and what can further be done to render service to these young men, numbering more than a million, who have been uprooted from home life by the defense program.

5. These four approaches to the same vast problem will be combined in one great cooperative effort on a national scale. Nothing of this scope has ever before been attempted by government and private agencies and churches, all working together freely in a democratic way. It is an experiment in social and religious planning within the framework of democratic institutions and in loyalty to the democratic way of life.

PEACE PROJECTS

The program of the local church is the key to international friendship through the churches. To help other religious groups, send in reports of worthwhile projects.

Summer Vacation School

Church school leaders now planning their summer programs will be interested in a peace project carried out by the intermediate department of the Park Manor Congregational Church School in Chicago. After a preliminary discussion of the causes of war and ways to peace, the intermediate group worked out a concrete plan for a summer workshop. *The Friendly Kingdom,* a play by Dorothy Clark Wilson, was studied and agreed upon for presentation. Properties and costumes were created. Posters for the church bulletin boards, scrap books and a worship service were prepared around the text of the prayer by St. Francis of Assisi—"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy will." A special service was held by the intermediate group at the opening of the church year in September, which included the worship service and an explanation of the work done during the summer. The climax of the program was the presentation of the play before the members of the church and an exhibit of the various posters and scrap books.

A Club for Young Couples

Young married couple's clubs are becoming a feature of the organized life of many churches in the United States. They serve as a vital link between young people's and college groups on the one hand, and established adult organizations on the other. The young married couple's club of the Jackson Heights Community Church, New York, with a membership of about 60 couples, gave an evening recently to the consideration of the topic, "After the War—What?" Mr. Harry N. Holmes presented the complicated aspects of the problem. Following the address there were questions and discussion for more than an hour. The group agreed that the conquest of peace and the struggle for a world order may be a harder task than winning the war, and it is just as vitally important. There was a manifest desire for some kind of continued study of the issues raised.

Helping Two Refugees

Two projects illustrate the work being done by Lutheran groups under the auspices of the Lutheran Refugee Service, 39 East 35th Street, New York, which has issued a leaflet of concrete suggestions entitled *A Congregational Program for the Resettlement of a Refugee Family.*

The students and administration of a mid-Western Lutheran college have worked out a joint plan of hospitality for a refugee student. The college administration has provided a scholarship covering full tuition and also board and room. The students have cooperated to supply the refugee guest with funds for incidental expenses and for pocket money. The arrangement is a continuing symbol of the Christian friendship which transcends differences of nationality and background, for the refugee student is Hungarian and the background of the college and its constituency is Swedish-American.

A Lutheran congregation in Nebraska, following a resettlement plan widely circulated by the Lutheran Refugee Service (a project of the Lutheran World Convention), voted to "adopt" a refugee, that is, to provide a refugee or a refugee family with a home, the friendship of its people, and assistance in finding employment. When this much was decided, the congregation was put in touch with a refugee musician who had conducted leading orchestras in Austria. Possessed of such musical gifts, the refugee was employable by the congregation itself for the building of a full musical program. The immediate effect of the refugee's coming was the addition of 40 voices to the church choir. A bond of friendship has thus been established between cultures, as the musicianship of Austria is enabled through this refugee to enrich continuously the musical life of a mid-American city.

Inter-American Study Circle

A small group of Catholic women met informally in Buffalo in the latter part of January and set up The Catholic Inter-American Study Circle. The group chose Saint Rose of Lima as its patron and agreed to meet in the seminar room of the public library one Sunday afternoon of each month. A lecture by Father Bosch of Canisius College helped to orientate the group's study. One of the projects is to prepare study outlines of unbiased books on Latin America available at the library. A more ambitious project is to prepare translations of books, articles and accounts of parish activities for South American journals. The circle, now grown to 23, is carrying on an important and practical job in building inter-American friendship.

A Meal a Week

The First Church in Oberlin, Ohio, has developed a striking plan for relief contributions under the leadership of its pastor, Dr. James A. Richards. A pledge card, listing the alternative causes approved by the denominational committee, was put in the hands of church members. They are urged to give at least the price of a meal each week, over and above gifts to other causes.

The plan appealed to one of the college boys, and a majority of the students voted to adopt the plan. On one day each week a simple and less expensive meal is served in certain college dormitories. What the college saves thereby is sent to the American Friends Service Committee. The amount comes to about $59 a week. This church and campus are pioneering in methods of meaningful giving.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

The rapid growth of popular concern over plans for national and international reorganization is a sound reaction to the spread of war and tyranny. What leadership can religious groups give to the search for the road to a more orderly and cooperative world? What steps are being taken in local churches to insure that essential religious principles will be at the base of social reorganization? Such questions are of urgent importance, for history moves today at break-neck speed. We urge the formation of serious study groups in every church to grapple with problems of world organization and religious strategy. Write to the World Alliance for sample material on this subject. Tell us about the special interests and needs of your group. Send in the conclusions of group discussion on the religious bases of a just and durable peace, so that they may be made available to the study committee of the Church Peace Union, the commission of the Federal Council of Churches and to other religious groups.

Study groups should send for the study packet, *American Churches and World Order* (see *Suggested Reading*) and for a forthcoming compendium of statements, *A Just and Durable Peace,* issued by the Federal Council of Churches (10 cents).

The Malvern Manifesto

A series of articles by American and English churchmen on various phases of the Malvern Manifesto will be presented weekly in *The Witness,* a national Episcopal journal, beginning April 17. Each article will end with questions for discussion groups, many of which are now being organized. A six-months' subscription to the magazine is $1.00; bundle orders for study groups are 3 cents per copy, payable quarterly. The address is 6140 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.

C.A.I.P. Conference

The fifteenth annual conference of the Catholic Association for International Peace will be held at Trinity College, Washington, April 14-15. The theme of the meeting is "America's Peace Aims." Various problems of and plans for world organization will be discussed. A Pan-American luncheon, with Dr. Charles G. Fenwick and Nelson A. Rockefeller as speakers, will be featured. The Catholic Student Peace Federation will hold their fifth annual conference on the same theme, the following day.

Methodist Conference

The Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, is holding an exploratory conference on the bases of a just and lasting peace on May 28-30 in Chicago. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston is to be Convener and General Chairman.

Town Hall Conference

The Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York, is conducting a conference May 7-9 for program leaders and those interested in this form of adult education. This will be followed by a limited Leadership School, May 12-30. Write to the above address for further particulars.

Inter-American Economics

Two useful publications on hemispheric economic problems are available from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, New York. A factual study, *Economic Relations Between the Americas,* by Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, is free to organizations indicating the use they wish to make of it. *Our Neighbors—North and South* is in the series on interdependence called *We Travel Though We Stay at Home.* Single copy, 5 cents; the set, 25 cents.

Regional Study Guides

The Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver, Colorado, has issued two novel and sprightly study outlines on Canadian-United States relations and on inter-American relations. Both are organized in terms of the problems of the Rocky Mountain region. This approach to international issues might well be imitated in other areas. The price is 25 cents each.

Argentine Beef

If religious groups are to support the Good Neighbor policy in a realistic way, they need to deal with issues as concrete as Argentine beef. It has in the past created great psychological obstacles to hemispheric cooperation. It is both the symbol of inter-American trade problems and a concrete test of the Good Neighbor policy. The recent maneuvers in the Senate illustrate specific barriers to inter-American friendship and cooperation. A provision to purchase two million pounds of foreign canned beef for the Navy was defeated by a tie vote until the Senate reversed its vote on March 24. A provision to prohibit the use of Army funds for the purchase of foreign food or clothing was passed on March 31, and then altered on April 1 to permit certain purchases abroad when domestic supplies are unsatisfactory with regard to quality, quantity and price. This is a type of situation with which church groups need to deal. A helpful aid is *Pan American News,* a bi-weekly service published by the Washington Bureau of the Foreign Policy Association, 1200 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (15 cents a copy; $3.00 a year).

To Help Drafted Men

A helpful list of suggestions for local church groups on ministering to men in Army camps may be secured without charge from the Associated Congregational Christian Agencies, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York. It is entitled *Organizing the Church for Service to Men in Training.*

SUGGESTED READING

American Churches and World Order, issued jointly by the World Alliance and the Council for Social Action. 25 cents.

A study packet on world organization, from a religious point of view. Included are three pamphlets, study suggestions, discussion questions, reading list and other aids.

Shadow Over Asia, *Headline Book* by T. A. Bisson. Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York. 25 cents.

An excellent popular survey of Japan's political and economic evolution. Study groups will find help in its clues to Japanese policy.

Protestants Answer Anti-Semitism. *Protestant Digest,* 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 10 cents.

A useful handbook of articles reprinted from the *Digest* together with some interesting study suggestions.

We Escaped, edited by William A. Nielson. Macmillan, New York. $2.00.

The stories of twelve refugees, having different nationalities, faiths and callings, illustrate the human suffering caused by dictatorship and war.

Religious Liberty
Right of Free Speech
Liberty of the Press
Fair Trial, by Chester S. Williams. Row, Peterson, Evanston, Illinois. Single copy, 48 cents.

These booklets, issued under the supervision of the Office of Education in the series, *Our Freedoms,* present the evolution of our basic liberties in a graphic, living way. The handsome format, simple style and fictionalized dialogue will appeal to readers young and old.

A New Doctrine for the Americas, by Charles Wertenbaker. Viking, New York. $2.00.

A presentation of the Good Neighbor policy, enlivened by sketches of inter-American statesmen.

Author of Liberty, by Robert W. Searle.

A Christian Imperative, by Roswell P. Barnes.

Christian Roots of Democracy in America, by Arthur E. Holt. Friendship Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Each, $1.00.

These books are part of the texts for the coming year's study of the Missionary Education Movement. Dr. Searle's human stories reveal some of the basic social problems in American life. Dr. Barnes emphasizes the importance of the missionary enterprise and the ecumenical movement in the Christian effort to create a world mind and a world order. Professor Holt not only shows the religious origins of democratic ideals but argues that Christianity and democracy must reinforce each other.

The Wave of the Past, by R. H. Markham. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. Single copy, 25 cents.

A proclamation that the "wave of the future" is democracy.

Union Now With Britain, by Clarence K. Streit. Harper & Bros., New York. $1.75.

The original plan is reinterpreted in terms of the current war line-up—a plea for union with the British Commonwealth to win the war and the peace.

Turkey, by Emil Lengyel. Random House, New York. $3.75.

The new Turkey is presented against a wealth of historical background.

Fifty Years of War and Diplomacy in the Balkans, by Count Carlo Sforza. Columbia University Press, New York. $2.75.

An interesting biography of Nicolas Pashich, the Serb statesman who helped to prepare the way for the union of the Yugoslavs.

Woodrow Wilson: The Fifteenth Point, by David Loth. Lippincott, Philadelphia. $3.00.

The faith of European peoples in the character and integrity of Wilson is rightly emphasized by this biography as an essential factor of the peace settlement.

The World Over in 1940, edited by Leon Bryce Bloch and Lamar Middleton. Living Age Press, New York. $4.00.

The third annual review presented by the editors of *The Living Age* is a valuable reference book of commentary and chronology.

FROM APRIL MAGAZINES

Turkey and the Balance of Power, by Peter F. Drucker. ***Atlantic Monthly.***

The Naval Defense of America, by Hanson W. Baldwin. ***Harper's.***

British Democracy and Mr. Kennedy, by Harold J. Laski. ***Harper's.***

The Old Disorder in Europe, by Carl Becker. ***Yale Review.***

China's Assets and Liabilities, by John Taylor. ***Amerasia.***

Food as a Political Instrument in Europe, by Karl Brandt. ***Foreign Affairs.***

Stalemate in China, by Owen Lattimore. ***Foreign Affairs.***

Peace Aims, the Eighth Fortune Round Table. Supplement to the April issue of ***Fortune.***

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